

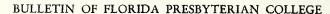


"The object of the college is the intellectual and spiritual life. Its life and discipline are meant to be a process of preparation, not a process of information. By the intellectual and spiritual life I mean the life which enables the mind to comprehend and make proper use of the modern world and all its opportunities."

Woodrow Wilson

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This issue of the Bulletin of Florida Presbyterian College contains general information about the College. For more detailed information write to the Director of Admissions.



# WILLIAM LITHER COOR LIBRARY FLORIDA FILESBYTERIAN COLLEGE



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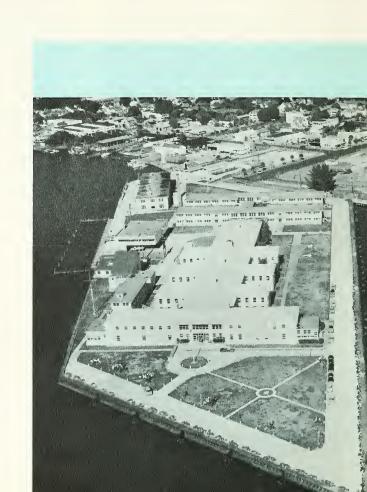
A Four-Year, Coeducational Liberal-Arts College

DEBUT DIGHT

This is a presentation of Florida Presbyterian College in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Its states its

"to impart to her students, against a background of Christian faith, a knowledge of men, the universe in which they live, the relationship between the two, and the relationship of both to the Creator and Redeemer."



This booklet presents the aims, ways, and means of Florida Presbyterian College. It spells out a program designed to express our philosophy and to achieve our aims.

Our basic task at this College is to prepare leaders for every aspect of life.

Of the two fundamentals to the fulfillment of this task, one is education of high academic quality. This means a curriculum offering our students opportunities to pursue their quest for truth in an orderly way. This means a curriculum in which we see knowledge as a unity, requiring nothing irrelevant to the basic quest and allowing freedom to explore the ways toward understanding, free from the shackles of prejudice, intolerance, or coercion. This means a faculty outstanding in character and scholarship, skilled in communication, and intensely devoted to each individual student in his quest.

This means a library, laboratories, lecture halls, study aids adequate to serve the needs of the academic community in its learning. Florida Presbyterian College offers all of these.

The other fundamental is a concern for character. Leaders need to know how to do the work to which they commit themselves. They must also have proper motivation. Love of God, concern for others, understanding, loyalty, honor, responsibility are active virtues without which we may be led to our own destruction. Its charter guides and challenges Florida Presbyterian College as a church college to prepare good leaders. Our faculty and staff, curriculum and campus life all point to man's highest and best.

I invite young people, their parents, counselors, and our friends to consider seriously the program illustrated herein and welcome any qualified student to life in our community.

WILLIAM HOWARD KADEL President



# Aims

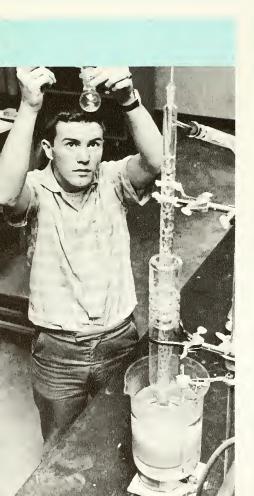


# To Open Horizons

Liberal arts, so called because their study liberates men and fits them for a place in a free society, means opened horizons. The central concern of Florida Presbyterian College is to lead her students to deeper insight, comprehension, and understanding of men, of our universe, and of the relations between the two. Through superior students, experimentation, and Christian community, Florida Presbyterian College plants in her students a desire for knowledge and a love of wisdom and invites them to the satisfactions which the persistent pursuit of such ideals may afford.







To such an end, Florida Presbyterian College actively seeks superior students Trusting that our leaders in days to come are the superior students of today, Florida Presbyterian College trains them to be good leaders and to seek and to assume leadership. Certain kinds of curriculum and methods of teaching are possible and appropriate only with superior students. While Florida Presbyterian College spells few rigid entrance requirements it expects of her prospective students considerable attainment in academic subjects. In addition to scholarly achievement, students should display unusual breadth of interest and excellence of character conducive to the orderly transition from secondary school to college. Such young men and women must be eager to learn, to grow physically, intellectually, and spiritually. Above all, they must be ready to accept much of the responsibility for their own learning.

#### I ONE STORY

Florida Presbyterian College exists to prove to the world that the minimum or average need not be the norm in education (or thinking) and to test the proposition that education can be both liberal and Christian. It adopts experimental attitudes in attempting to reach its goals through unique but carefully considered means. Some we have already adopted, like the four-year program of common courses designed to foster community; some we do not yet know but are willing to consider and try.

Thus we are engaged in living research in higher education, not merely in developing something we already have. The general direction of our research is to discover how students can most skilfully learn to make evaluations. Description and analysis are not sufficient, we believe, for moral education. They cannot be dispensed with: they are necessary in the search for truth. But the search for truth cannot stop with them. Truth requires judgment and choice based upon moral presuppositions. The formulation of standards of judgment as a conscious intellectual activity and the habitual judgment of such standards are an indispensable part of this kind of education. We do not presuume that Florida Presbyterian College is the first college to assume the necessity of a moral end of education, but we are experimental in trying to find out how best such an end can be realized.

# A Chicken Comment

In still a third way we are probably more experimental than in any other: we are trying to find out what a Christian college is! Those who have studied the idea longest and hardest agree that people in general have no clear-cut idea of what a Christian college is or should be and that disagreement is to be expected. Still we are all united in believing that there should be a college in which the presuppositions are avowedly Christian and that we are going to try with all our hearts and souls and minds to find out what it is. Truth, freedom, and Christianity have inevitable connections whether in the search, the heritage, or the government of a Christian college. And we have a vision of a Christian community which is not monastic in separating dedicated persons from the world but which prepares dedicated people to go back into the world and witness through the exercise of their intellect. This witness, we pray, will prove to the world that a Christian education best fits people for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for others.





A private, coeducational, liberal-arts college, founded and maintained by the Presbyterian Churches—both U. S. and U. P. U. S. A. acting co-operatively—Florida Presbyterian College acknowledges as primary in the search for truth a knowledge of God and of ourselves as revealed in Jesus Christ. The College examines and nurtures beliefs and attitudes central to Christian interpretations of man and recognizes faith as a probing and vitalizing force. Dedicated to the inspiration of a strong sense of Christian obligation for involvement and leadership in local and global events, the College is equally dedicated to the proposition that its doors are open to qualified students of all faiths.

Florida Presbyterian College thus has a deep concern for her students. She seeks to stimulate growth—the student's realization of individual potential—and encourages individual attainment. With the fundamental aim of the college community to make students aware of the seriousness of their vocation, students, throughout their undergraduate careers, exercise their powers of decision on the basis of informed and thoughtful judgment consciously pursued.

# Learning Is Personal

Florida Presbyterian College stands for unified academic community in which each member's recognition and security depends on his freedom to pursue scholarship and to associate with others. Here learning is personal and widely varied because of the realization that knowledge comes from others of differing as well as similar backgrounds and pursuits. Thus we employ both conventional and unconventional methods in the search for truth to provide insights and skills which train and excite our students' intellects and emotions for creative and imaginative expression.

In guiding our students' development, we afford them innumerable opportunities to learn emotional independence, the necessity for individual questioning, and the exercise of their right and duty of personal judgment. Thus, Florida Presbyterian College cherishes freedom of thought. For her entire academic community—students, faculty, staff—she insists upon respect for human dignity and individual moral responsibility supported by the belief that humanity was created for one great co-operation. And



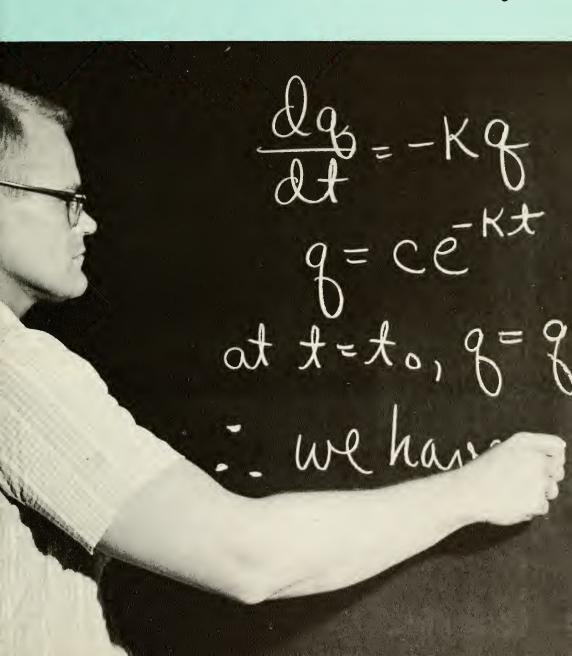


thus also the college confronts students with the conflicts of cultures, affording them an opportunity to intensify their own search for meaningful and applicable values in order to arrive at new and broader understandings of themselves and their studies in relation to culture, creation, and the ultimate.

Prospective students, regardless of major field of study and plans beyond the undergraduate years, will find in Florida Presbyterian College educational experiences basic to lasting satisfaction, personal integration, and social usefulness. The program of liberal arts, complete in itself, is eminently practical, regardless of a student's intended vocation or avocation. In addition, the college provides specific preprofessional training for the ministry, medicine, law, education, business, and graduate work in specialized fields.

In short, Florida Presbyterian College aims to provide life-long attitudes of always seeking deeper, fuller comprehension, of always seeking the whole view, of always following courses of action to extend capabilities and responsibilities for personal and corporate betterment.





A Drein Store

Founded in the tradition of the great American liberal-arts schools, Florida Presbyterian College has been singularly blessed from its beginning. The founders, trustees, staff, and faculty have together pursued a policy of experimentation. This policy has been not to cast out what has proved successful in education of the highest quality but rather with a fresh start to develop and adopt new approaches, programs, facilities, and procedures. Already the curriculum and the permanent campus, planned by architects and educators working together, have captured widespread attention and enthusiasm among those concerned with meeting the vastly increasing demands for higher education in the United States for superior students.

To carry out a college program of the first order efficiently and at a minimum cost, students themselves undertake independent learning during their four years. The program generates independence of thinking and study to produce fuller understanding, to inspire personal initiative, and to develop welcome acceptance of responsibility. The entire program emphasizes independent study, under faculty guidance and review, and develops and maintains individual responsibility through specific means.

Con Copyes

To promote a community of learners and to demonstrate the interrelatedness of knowledge, Florida Presbyterian College asks every student to take at least one course which all students in his year are taking. These are the core courses taught co-operatively by professors from art, biology, economics,





history, literature, language, mathematics, music, philosophy, physics, political science, psychology, religion, and sociology. In these students pursue with the group and on their own a critical understanding of the major attempts of man to interpret his purpose and to organize his experience through the analytic and historical study of works and institutions.

To reinforce the idea of the interrelatedness of knowledge, the college offers seminars for the pursuit of special topics of investigation outside of a student's major field. In them he learns the questions, modes of investigation, and the kinds of information relevant to a subject other than his specialty. Since the other members of the seminar are nonspecialists too, students learn from one another and work co-operatively on problems agreed to in advance.





During his senior year, every student takes a seminar in his major field. Upon recommendation of their major professor, seniors may elect to pursue an independent program of study and research in addition to or in lieu of the senior seminar. They present the results of their work in a thesis.



#### Walter 125/11

The Winter Term is a special four-week period of independent study for all undergraduates. It comes between the fall semester, which begins early in September, and the spring semester, which begins early in February. With examinations for the fall semester over before the Christmas holidays, January is free for intensive study. Designed to develop the qualities of self-discipline in pursuits requiring the student to be the prime explorer, the Winter Term asks him to work without the customary routine of classroom and lecture hall on a single problem growing out of his other studies and to present his findings in final form. With guidance he chooses and limits his subject, gathers material, organizes it, and presents it as a paper, a short story, a painting, a piece of laboratory apparatus. During this special semester, each professor directs the activities of about fifteen students. A student selects a professor to work under; sometimes the group works co-operatively on topics or problems announced in advance, and sometimes they work separately. Throughout the four weeks, the professor is available for consultation and guidance. This intensive, independent study supplements the extensive work of the courses and thus affords unusual opportunity for the student each of his four years to engage in extended, creative work not normally afforded in traditional undergraduate curriculums. Through the Winter Term at Florida Presbyterian College, the student not only works on his own to master a limited subject but may have the benefit of step-by-step evaluation of his work.



#### Appropriate the State of

Proficiency rather than fulfillment of course requirements is the measure of accomplishment and admission to advanced studies. Thus performance (e.g. on placement tests) rather than credit previously earned admits students to advanced work in the core courses, languages, sciences, and mathematics and determines progress toward a degree. In many areas, students can work independently, preparing themselves for advanced standing, doing research, and writing papers, and receive recognition for their work without attending lectures and classes. Hence a student may accelerate his education during the regular school year and the summer months at home according to his capabilities and secure the full recognition for work done independently which course credit normally certifies.

# An inchise production

Florida Presbyterian College has no middle-sized classes. They are either large enough to encourage independent work and the exchange of ideas within the whole community or small enough to permit discussions in which learners (that is, both teacher and students) explore, debate, and form conclusions together. Both large and small groups place increasing responsibility on the student and give him two different kinds of experience in learning. The large course contributes to the idea of community by assembling all students of a given year for lectures, panels, demonstrations, movies, and concerts and by providing small groups where students test their personal reactions against those of their fellows in a free forum.

# In the Language L thomason

A primary objective of studying a modern foreign language is learning to speak and understand it. The language laboratory facilitates this aspect of learning through aural-oral practice that the conventional classroom does not provide. The thirty-five position laboratory at Florida Presbyterian College is of the newest design. It operates by remote control so that the student can work independently or as a member of a class. By merely dialing an appropriate number, the student can hear an instructional tape, record his own responses, and play it back for comparison and corrections. As many as a hundred different tapes are available to the student at any time.

# reconstitution and appropriate

Reading ability and effective study go hand in hand; usually the good student reads well. Hence Florida Presbyterian College offers a reading program to give all students the opportunity to improve their reading. Often good students can become even more efficient by increasing their reading rate; the best students often make phenomenal improvement. Our reading laboratory is well equipped, containing rate pacers, tachistoscopes, and a library of reading texts. This laboratory provides both group work and attention to individual needs. With some suggestions and guidance from the instructor, students work as independently as possible. On the basis of their performance all students learn whether they are to take a course in reading to raise their general proficiency, whether they should work only on special reading skills, or whether, though their reading is above average, they can profit by increasing their rate and comprehension. Those who should take a reading course may be advised to drop some subject.







# In the Writing Bunking

Since academic success depends in great measure upon the written word, Florida Presbyterian College emphasizes a high degree of proficiency in writing both in the selection of its students and in determining their progress. The college looks for students who do not require training in writing in a formal course of composition but makes heavy demands upon them in their writing. Students learn to expect criticism from all their professors on their written work and help in planning papers and achieving effective style. In addition some staff members are available to help students overcome individual weaknesses, and a writing laboratory enables students to form efficient procedures by providing a workshop for writing with a faculty consultant and appropriate reference books.

# in the Library

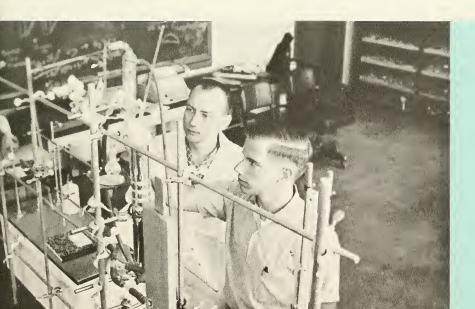
Because the liberal-arts college must be a reading college, the library is the center of the academic program. With our emphasis upon independent work, the library, gift of Mr. and Mrs. William Luther Cobb of Tarpon Springs, Florida, becomes the primary instrument in the educational process. Thus with our emphasis upon reading and writing, it becomes the storehouse of the information, opinion, and techniques which make up a liberal education. Through its open shelves and the collections it maintains in each dormitory, students have easy access to many books. The library not only supplies materials for reference, required reading, and research papers but compiles bibliographies, prepares exhibits and promotes interest in reading.

The initial goal of the William Luther Cobb Library is 100,000 volumes.

#### Analysis Service Laboratory

A student in the natural sciences has opportunity to undertake actual laboratory practice and research. Manual exercises and routine experiments (which are not experiments at all but repetitions) are minimized. Emphasis is rather on the student's acquiring the ability to distinguish theory and experimentation, exploring the appropriateness of methods, and evaluating design and techniques. The small laboratory becomes the place for group discussion and provides occasion for exchange of deas and procedures among students.

Natural and man-made laboratories combine to provide for varied offcampus scientific study in the College's immediate area. The climate allows year-round field work in natural laboratories such as lakes, bays, and land-area communities, and students can apply knowledge of chemistry, physics, and biology to aquatic environments under a continuing research program of the College. There is also a high concentration of excellently staffed laboratories nearby concerned with electronics, nuclear physics, and chemistry, in addition to many private and governmental research facilities in the area.



#### In the But hos

The practice of art and of music flourishes in the studios of Florida Presbyterian College. Here students may receive professional guidance individually or in groups of various sizes, or they may pursue independently the mastery of techniques. In the art studio a student works in many media. In the music studio he may study voice or the instrument of his choice. Small vocal and instrumental ensembles read their abundant literature throughout the year, and larger, more formal musical organizations rehearse regularly and present concerts both on and off the campus. As a result of their studio work, students periodically offer exhibits of their paintings, prints, and sculptures and recitals to the College community and friends. In its emphasis upon the activities of the studios the College encourages its students' personal involvement with the materials of the creative and performing arts.



# Means



The Basic Four-Year Curriculum

FRESHMAN	fall	Core course	Language	Mathematics or Logic	Science	Physical Education	
	WINTER	Independent study and research					
	*pring	Corc course	Language	Mathematics or Logic	Science	Physical Education	
SOPHOMORE	fall	Core course	Language	Two other courses		Physical Education	
	WINTER	Independent study and research					
	spring	Core course	Language	Two other courses		Physical Education	
JUNIOR	fall	Core course	Two courses in major			wo other courses	
	WINTER Spring	Independent study and research					
		Core course	Two courses in Two		o other urses		
SENIOR	fall WINTER Spring	Core course			vo other ourses		
		Independent study and research					
		Core course	Two c	ourses in Two other ajor courses			

This is the basic curriculum, the minimum program of the college. Students working with their advisers build on it, adding to it, adapting it to their abilities and needs. It gives them a choice of languages and sciences, a choice between mathematics (on several levels) and logic. In addition their proficiencies give them scope in

a. Language—Students must demonstrate competence in speaking, reading, and writing a foreign language and be familiar with the culture of the country to which the language is native. Competence sometimes is achieved through two college years of study following two years of high-school study in the same language.

- b. Mathematics and logic—Students take whatever mathematics they are ready for or logic either in the freshman or sophomore year.
- c. Courses in the major—By postponing mathematics or logic to the sophomore year, students may begin work in their major field as freshmen. The several fields of major study stipulate various requirements (see Courses of Instruction, pp. 46-66).

#### Maior

Students may major in

Humanities

Art

Languages, (French, German, Greek, Latin, Russian, Spanish)

Literature

Music

Philosophy

Religion

History and the Social Sciences

Economics and Business Administration

History

Political Science

Psychology

Sociology

Mathematics and the Natural Sciences

Biology

Chemistry

Mathematics

Physics

(Courses in Education leading to a teaching certificate at the secondary level are offered in conjunction with majors.)

The curriculum also provides specific career preparation courses in the ministry, medicine, law, engineering, or graduate work in specialized fields.

d. Other courses. The college accepts and endorses the policy general in American education that a liberalarts program includes studies in the three principal divisions. Yet it does not accept the standard procedure of prescribing a certain number of courses in other than the major departments because it tends to an accumulation of courses not in any deep sense relevant to the intelligent development of the particular student or to his major course of study. Accordingly, it has established a policy of making the course of study unified for individual development and interests. The college does not define such attention to other fields as a number of courses but as a plan involving a student's unique experiences of programmed special readings connected with his main interest, of independent study, or of other devices. The principle operative in each case is that the plan of study be coherent and orderly and not defined as formal course credits.

# the state of the state of the state of

Although there are no absolute requirements for the degrees the college looks for:

- a. the experience of the general, interdisciplinary core courses.
- b. a grasp of the fundamental methods and concepts in the humanities, social sciences, and physical sciences,
- c. proficiency in a language other than the student's native language,
- d. competence in a major field of study,
- e. participation and achievement in physical education,
- f. achievement in independent study, particularly in the Winter Term,
- g. ability to speak and write English effectively and correctly.

Distric

Florida Presbyterian College awards the degrees of Bachelor of Arts to students in the Humanities and the Social Sciences and Bachelor of Science to students in Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

result is any Their Meaning

The evaluation of academic progress at Florida Presbyterian College rests on a student's response to educational opportunity rather than on the fulfillment of an arbitrary set of course requirements. Our standards emphasize quality rather than quantity, and our rewards and awards are for outstanding and creative work. To emphasize the greater importance of intellectual achievement than of grades, Florida Presbyterian College uses grades only for advisory purposes and for the transfer of credit to other institutions. In advising students, we use the grades of H (honors), S (satisfactory), and U (unsatisfactory).

Arme & Hope

Education at Florida Presbyterian College has been designed to be both a complete entity in itself and a starting point for a continuing search for truth.

By its nature, it will prove an excellent training base for those who wish to pursue advanced academic training in a specialized field. We expect a substantial number of our graduates to go on to some advanced study—in education, medicine, law, the ministry, the sciences, the humanities, engineering, the social sciences, and other fields.

To assist students in obtaining permanent positions after graduation, we shall have a placement office to arrange visits for companies and agencies seeking personal interviews with our students. In addition, the Placement Office will undertake special activities to assist those graduates who seek opportunities in teaching.

A continuing program of alumni participation is to be established, and close contact with alumni is planned through various publications, personal visits, seminars, class reunions, a continuing study program, and other means.

This institution will endeavor to continue, as it did during the undergraduate years, to serve as a great stimulus to the men and women who came to it seeking an education of high quality and who have left as mature, responsible people capable of leadership.

# h Cummis Lin

Florida Presbyterian College provides a residential student life, most of its undergraduates living on campus. The young men and women in residence learn from their friends and associates, acquire understanding, leadership, and tolerance, and practice free, democratic choice of action. Our day students participate in all campus functions in every way possible. All students become involved in and identified with the academic community as a whole.



#### Mayor Transport

Student government is an important part of campus life at the College. Collective action by undergraduates in self-government is vital to the College program. Basic thereto is the Honor System, enforced by the students themselves. All student activity, academic and social, presupposes it. Predicated on Christian values, in its practice it contributes to the development of emerging, mature human beings. The College encourages a full, satisfying, and meaningful campus life involving all students, and they organize and conduct social functions, publications, intramural sports, organizations, and special events like concerts.





#### Crur seline

Each student meets a faculty adviser during the summer Precollege Conference. The day before the opening of Fall Semester, the adviser prepares his students for the college program. He schedules periodic conferences during the year with each student and is available for additional meetings upon request. Faculty advisers form an integral part of the counseling program, and through his adviser every student has access to every special program and assistance likely to make college life meaningful and enjoyable.

The College compiles much information concerning students during the course of admission: strengths, weaknesses, interests, aptitudes, and the like. The Director of Counseling uses such information in choosing the most appropriate adviser for each student. He gives both the adviser and the resident counselor relevant information. Thus rather than being merely one of the herd, each student is a distinct person with his individual problems and potentialities.

Through the resident counselor, faculty adviser, or any faculty or staff member or through his own efforts, a student may seek and learn ways to get additional assistance for making the most of his college experience. A professional counseling service is available on a confidential basis to students with personal problems. And a vocational-guidance program assists students in academic and vocational planning.







# Galaxiese Lab

The religious program of Florida Presbyterian College is ecumenical, organized as the Student Christian Association (SCA). Its mission is to focus the Christian faith in the academic community. To this end, the SCA constantly strives toward the following:

- a persistent, prayerful search for the meaning of the Christian faith;
- a conscious effort to discern God's purpose for each person especially as it relates to his vocation;
- a fellowship of the academic community joined in common worship and the search for truth;
- a continuous appraisal of the community to help keep the Christian faith central in our search for truth;
- a conscious concern for the life and mission of the Ecumenical Church and encouragement of responsible participation in its members.

The basis for the program is worship. Being within the Protestant tradition, all aspects of our program are voluntary. The chaplain and choir conduct a worship service for the community on Thursdays. The worship committee of the SCA conducts evening prayers three times a week. Through designing and conducting worship, students have the opportunity of understanding better the meaning of worship. After Evening Prayer on Sunday, the SCA conducts its general program of the week. During the week, the SCA sponsors small study groups. Faculty members conduct general discussions in the dormitories. The SCA program deals with the teachings of the Church and encompasses campus, community, national, and international problems. Students also have an opportunity to take part in regional and national conferences and ecumenical work camps. The program of Florida Presbyterian College helps the student to an intelligent and responsible Christianity in all areas of life.



# Medica Same

Students have medical attention and services throughout the academic year. A registered nurse is on hand and a physician available at all times on a consulting basis. Those cases that cannot be treated in the college's own well-equipped infirmary will be referred to either of two excellent hospitals in the city of St. Petersburg. One of these hospitals is only eight blocks from the interim campus. All students have adequate health and accident insurance.

#### Student Bookstore

The campus bookstore sells books and other materials required for undergraduate study. It contains new and used texts, a wide selection of exciting books, phonograph records, prints, and supplies. Students have a voice in the choice of its stock.





In addition to the required physical education for freshmen and sophomores, an integral part of the curriculum, the College conducts an intensive program in intramural sports of all kinds for both men and women, with emphasis on such water sports as swimming, boating, sailing, water skiing, and skin diving. A program of intercollegiate athletics will be in effect for most sports by the fourth year. There will be no subsidized athletics at Florida Presbyterian College.

#### 10000

The College undertakes an annual program of concerts and lectures. This extracurricular program affords undergraduates, faculty, and residents of this area presentations by outstanding musicians and leading figures in the arts, literature, politics, science, national and international affairs.







#### Author would

In admitting students, this college considers past academic performance (particularly in academic courses like mathematics, science, literature, and language), achievement on examinations, and such personal qualifications as character, range of interest, poise, maturity, and personal development. It emphasizes the student's ability to profit from and contribute to the learning community. Anyone deemed undesirable because of his conduct and character may be refused admission or, as a student, may be requested to withdraw from the college at any time.

Peter our

This is the admissions procedure:

- a. Applicants must arrange to take College Entrance Examination Board tests.
- b. Early in his senior year in high school, a candidate should write to the Director of Admissions, Florida Presbyterian College, for an application form and a transcript form. A formal application for admission, along with an application fee of \$10.00, should be completed and returned to the Admissions Director. (This fee is not refundable.) The applicant should request the principal of the high school from which he is to be graduated to send a transcript of his record to the Admissions Director of Florida Presbyterian College.
- c. The candidate should ask the College Entrance Examination Board to send his scores on the Scholastic Aptitude (Morning) Test and (when possible) the English Composition Achievement Test to the Director of Admissions of the College.

Florida Presbyterian College requires all candidates for admission to take the Scholastic Aptitude (Morning) Test of the College Entrance Examination Board and the writing sample. It also highly recommends, but does not require, that applicants take the following Achievement Tests: Intermediate Mathematics, and one other selected from twelve choices at no additional cost. Testing centers throughout the country give these at specified times. At least six weeks before the date of the test, the candidate should apply directly to College Entrance Examination Board, Box 592, Princeton, New Jersey. The Board sends an information booklet giving full details about testing centers and the tests available but will mail the test results directly to the colleges designated by the applicant.

Scholastic Aptitude Test Dates
December 2, 1961
January 13, 1962
March 3, 1962
May 19, 1962
August 8, 1962

Latest Registration Dates November 4 December 16 February 3 April 21 July 11 The applicant for admission to the Freshman class must have completed the graduation requirements and demonstrated academic competence in a high school or preparatory school accredited by a state or regional accrediting agency. Even though the academic record will not be judged primarily on specific units of work, certain courses are strongly recommended: four years of English, two and one-half years of mathematics, two years of language, one year of history, and one year of science.

The Admissions Office will compile complete information on each applicant for admission, including the original request for admission information, transcripts from the applicant's high school or preparatory school, test scores, personal recommendations, and any other pertinent data. This file forms the basis for first selection of candidates by the Admissions Committee each year.

Students should apply for admission early in their senior year, preferably in September, submitting a transcript of their high school or preparatory school record up to then and taking the College Entrance Examination in the December before graduation. Tests taken in January or March are acceptable but not recommended. Sometimes the Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test taken during the junior year is helpful.

Some students academically too advanced for further high school, or over twenty-one years of age, may have the entrance requirements waived. The Admissions Committee considers such cases individually.





A student at another college or university wishing to transfer to Florida Presbyterian College should complete the requirements for admission already listed and submit a transcript of his college record with a catalogue and a statement from the college of his academic standing and personal qualifications. Full transfer credit from other institutions approved by the Regional Accrediting Agency in full depends upon the correspondence of the courses to those offered at Florida Presbyterian College and the approval of the academic division concerned. Grades below C are not acceptable for transfer.

All candidates will be required to deposit \$50 with the Admissions Director of the College upon notification of acceptance. This money, though not refundable, is applied to the student's tuition upon enrollment.

Upon acceptance for admission, the applicant will receive a form for a medical examination to be completed by a physician within the three months before college, reaching the Director of Admissions by August 20.

# Pre .I. unterence

Each freshman attends an interesting, informative, and productive three-day orientation conference held during the summer prior to enrollment and has a choice of sessions, spaced throughout the summer, to make attendance convenient. With a limit of thirty-five students, each conference affords ample opportunity for meeting the college staff and other students. Such activities as preregistration, book purchase, room assignment, course counseling, and general college orientation, not to speak of vocational guidance tests and placement tests prepare both students and staff for the year's work. The expense of this conference is included in the general fee. Parents may attend all or part of this program.



## Costs

A college education of high intellectual challenge is of lasting value and like most things of value is costly. Only ignorance is more so. Private, non-tax-supported institutions like Florida Presbyterian College make every effort to keep the cost of education down. As a result the student pays only a portion of the actual bill for his own education.

The total cost of an academic year is approximately \$1600.00. This includes room, board, fees, and tuition but not clothes, laundry, books, travel, recreation, bedding, towels, soap, health insurance, air conditioning in rooms, or special instructional fees. Nonresidents pay \$875 for tuition and fees. Private instruction in music is \$150 a year for one hour a week and \$90 a year for one half hour.

## Financing Your Education

Generally, half of the total cost, minus the \$50 acceptance fee, is due at entrance in September and the rest January 15. Matriculation is a contract binding the student (and his parents) for tuition and fees for the entire semester. The college has many different ways to finance your education. The Director of Admissions will send a list of scholarships and loans upon request. The College co-operates with insurance and tuition-plan companies to make available to parents various programs for financing educational expenses.

## On-Campus Employment

Many part-time jobs are available: in dining rooms, offices, laboratories, library, bookstore, swimming pool. They pay about \$250 a year for a ten-hour week. Though off-campus part-time work is also available, the day of full time earning while learning in college is about over.

#### Loans

All students ought to consider borrowing money for a college education. Student loans are good business: a college education considerably increases earning power, many loans require little or no deferred interest, and some need not be repaid in full. The college has endowed loan funds and participates in the National Defense Education Loan Program.







E. The Short

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Chaplain

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William H. Taylor, A.B., DePauw University

Admissions Counselor

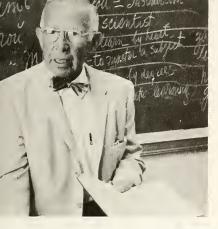
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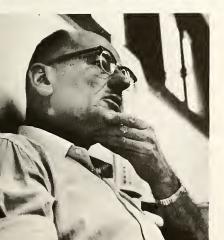












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## Core of A College

In no other area was so much painstaking care and concern evidenced at Florida Presbyterian College as in the selection of its faculty—the heartbeat of any such institution.

Regardless of status or tenure, every faculty member finally selected combines scholarship and teaching to an extraordinary degree.

The criteria for acceptance, as set forth by the Board of Trustees, call for a teacher with depth and command in his field of specialization and a breadth of cultural background enabling him to relate his own discipline to the totality of experience, who demonstrates personal and professional competence and growth through research, publication, and professional participation; who inspires students n his respect for his profession by his ability, his character, and his conduct; who has the ability himself to think creatively and objectively and to inspire his students to do likewise; who extends himself to his student's service, to his colleagues in cooperation, and to his community in concern; and finally, whose Christianity the students will want to emulate.







## The Faculty

William Howard Kadel

A.B., Gettysburg College; S.T.B., S.T.M., Western Theological Seminary; Th.D., Union Theological Seminary; D.D., Davidson College President of the College

John M. Bevan

A.B., Franklin & Marshall; M.A., Ph.D., Duke University Dean of Faculty and Vice-President for Academic Affairs





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Chairman, Division of Humanities
Professor of English and Humanities

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James O. Black

B.A., M.A., Ph.D., University of Arkansas Assistant Professor of Literature

Alan W. Carlsten

B.S.E.E., University of Oklahoma; B.D., McCormick Theological Seminary Chaplain and Associate Professor of Religion

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Everett H. Emerson

A.B., Harvard University; M.A., Duke University; Ph.D., Louisiana State University Associate Professor of Literature

Henry E. Genz

A.B., Emory University; M.A., University of Wisconsin; Ph.D., Western Reserve University Assistant Professor of French

Robert Hall

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Keith W. Irwin

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E. Ashby Johnson

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M.S., State University of Iowa
Ph.D., Case Institute of Technology
Assistant Professor of Mathematics





## Permanent Campus

Beautiful, historic Boca Ciega Bay is the site of Florida Presbyterian College's permanent campus. Here, on two hundred and sixty acres, with a shoreline of a mile and a quarter, is a campus destined to become one of the showplaces of America. Ground will be broken for the first building this school year, and plans are to move to the permanent campus in the fall of 1962. Hailed as a landmark in American college campus planning, the twelve-and-a-half-million-dollar campus will feature architecturally striking and functional buildings constructed for congenial living and learning in a congenial climate. Exotic tropical plants and trees, native to this area, will cover the campus, and sandy beaches will border it on the campus bayside. Visitors will recognize first the carillon tower of the chapel, tallest building on the campus and central to our philosophy of education. Adjacent to it is the William Luther Cobb Library and the student union; all three are located around a lake in the heart of the campus. Just south of the college is one of the engineering marvels of the twentieth century, the graceful Sunshine Skyway spanning Tampa Bay.

Architects for this unique campus are Perkins and Will of Chicago; Connell, Pierce, Garland, and Friedman of Miami; and land and campus planner Jefferson Hamilton of the University of Florida.



## Interim Campus

Many a permanently located college would envy the facilities of Florida Presbyterian College's interim campus. Situated within walking distance of downtown St. Petersburg, this ten-and-a-half acre site houses modern, airconditioned buildings completely renovated for classroom space, dormitories, offices, laboratories, library, cafeteria, auditorium, swimming pool, and athletic facilities. Within walking distance too is famous Al Lang Field, winter home of the St. Louis Cardinals, and scene of many spring training exhibition games. Nearby is the nationally-known Municipal Pier, with its museums, beaches and other recreational facilities, and well-known restaurants. Across the street from the campus entrance is Albert Whitted Airport, Classrooms, dormitory rooms, and offices look out on fascinating Tampa Bay. This is one of the truly attractive campuses of Florida.

## The Community

St. Petersburg, known for years as the Sunshine City, is in the center of a world-famous resort and recreation area. Tremendous community interest in the new college was apparent in the Establishment Campaign conducted among the residents of Pinellas County in 1959, during which more than \$2,700,000 was raised or pledged to help found this institution. During the decade of the fifties, Pinellas County slightly more than doubled its population, and the spiraling upward growth of business, industry, and recreational facilities has kept pace.

Just as the educational, cultural, and spiritual environment of Florida Presbyterian College has brought and will continue to bring tremendous benefits to St. Petersburg, so this great American city and the surrounding Suncoast area bring important natural benefits to the College and its family of students and faculty.

# Courses of Instruction



PLORIDA PRESERVERIAN COLLEGE



## Introduction

The number of each course conveys the following information:

Courses numbered 100 to 199 are primarily for freshmen, 200 to 299 for sophomores, 300 to 399 for juniors and seniors, and 400 to 499 for seniors. Courses offered only in alternate years are indicated by "a" (for school years beginning in even-numbered years) and "b" (for school years in odd-numbered years). In general, an odd number indicates that the course is given in the first semester; an even number indicates that the course is given in the second semester.

Before students enroll in any course they are to seek the advice of their faculty advisers. Near the close of the school year each freshman is expected to prepare a tentative course program for the remaining three years of college and to present it to his adviser for critical evaluation and counsel. At the end of the second year of study each student must submit for approval to the Committee on Academic Review his projected program. A student may revise his program at any time thereafter with the approval of a major professor.

The courses are listed as core courses, which all students take, and according to academic divisions and academic disciplines or fields of study within each division. Courses are conducted typically in three lecture-discussion periods per week supplemented by other periods, studios, or laboratories.

Course descriptions are not given for the General Seminars and Senior Seminars because a professor is free to vary his offerings each year according to student interest and his own study and research. Students receiving the endorsement of the professors in their major field may take the equivalent of two courses each semester during their senior year in a program of guided independent research in lieu of the senior seminar.

#### Core Courses

The basic objective is to develop within the college community a critical understanding of some of the major attempts of man to interpret his experience through the analytic and historical study of works and institutions. Throughout, the concern is with the relevance of the Judeo-Christian tradition and of the redemptive message of the Bible in human inquiry. The course thus forms the basis for the total educational process at Florida Presbyterian College. Students participate in large and small groups: three lectures and two hour-and-a-half discussions during the first two years; three lectures in the third year and one lecture and a two-hour discussion in the fourth year.

101, 102	WESTERN CIVILIZATION AND ITS CHRISTIAN HERITAGE
201, 202	
301,302	COMPARATIVE CULTURES (Non-Western)
401, 402	CHRISTIAN FAITH AND GREAT ISSUES

## The Division of Humanities

## Art

Requirements for a Major: (a) Art 201, 202, and six other courses in art; (b) supporting work in other areas of the humanities, history, sociology, psychology, and, in some cases, studio work and mathematics.

#### 201 INTRODUCTION TO THE ANALYSIS OF ART

202

The major elements of the language of the graphic and plastic arts and the various ways they have been used in the creation of works of art; a regular and co-ordinated series of exercises designed to develop the student's ability to analyze a work of art.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF ART

The historical development of the major artistic styles and the relation of art works to the social, economic, and political context.

- 251, 252 STUDIO (to be defined)
- 301, 302 HISTORY OF ART (Prerequisite: Art 201 or 202)
- 331, 332 GENERAL SEMINAR
- 351, 352 STUDIO (to be defined)
- 401, 402 STUDIES IN ART

Typical subjects: Classical, medieval, Northern Renaissance, Italian Renaissance, Baroque, modern architecture, modern painting.

431, 432 SENIOR SEMINAR

Studies in individual artists, movements, genres, media, countries.

422a ART OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The relation between art and worship, art as a manifestation of theological attitudes, and art as a critique of the church.

Prerequisite: Art 201 or 202.

451, 452 STUDIO (to be defined)

## Languages and Literature

Requirements for a Major: Students may major in (1) a single language (e.g., French, German, English) with supporting work in another language or other languages or in General Literature or (2) General Literature with advanced work in one or more foreign languages or in English and American Literature. The junior and senior courses (301, 302, and 401, 402, and 411, 412) are required for a major.

## Foreign Languages

CHINESE (projected) FRENCH, GERMAN, GREEK, ITALIAN (projected), LATIN, RUSSIAN, SPANISH

Instruction in foreign language consists of classroom and laboratory work. Elementary and intermediate courses train in grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, composition, and reading. The progression is from aural comprehension to oral expression to reading to writing. Courses 101 through 302 deal with all these elements in order of increasing difficulty. Proficiency in reading, writing, and (in modern languages) conversation—not the completion of a program of studies—is the measure of accomplishment and admission to advanced studies. The third-year literature course requires a reading knowledge of the language and in appropriate cases the ability to converse. The readings course (401, 402) and the Senior Seminar (411, 412) are designed each

	authors, genres, movements, or works. They are open in appropriate cases to nonmajors wishing to read the literature in translation.
101, 102	ELEMENTARY
201, 202	INTERMEDIATE
301,302	INTRODUCTION TO LITERATURE
311,312	ADVANCED COMPOSITION AND CONVERSATION  Designed particularly for future teachers.
401, 402	READINGS Typical subjects:
	French: Racine, Flaubert, the novel, essays, romanticism, enlightenment,  A la recherche du temps perdu, La comedie humaine.
	German: Goethe, Schiller, Hesse, lyric poetry, nineteenth-century drama, contemporary novel.
	Greek: Xenophon, Homer, tragedy, New Testament, Hesiod, Thucydides, lyric poetry, Aristophanes.
	Latin: Lucretius, amatory and satiric poetry, Tacitus.
	Russian: Dostoevsky, Pushkin, Tolstoy.
	Spanish: Cervantes, golden-age drama, Cid.
411, 412	SENIOR SEMINAR
	English Language and Literature
101, 102	ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND SENTENCE STRUCTURE
	For Freshmen who demonstrate inadequate proficiency in written English.
111, 112	READING WORKSHOP
	For any students needing or desiring to improve their reading abilities.
301, 302	HISTORY OF LITERATURE
401, 402	READINGS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE  Designed each semester to meet students' needs. May be authors, genres, movements, works.
431, 432	SENIOR SEMINAR
	Con and Literature

semester to meet students' needs and proficiencies. They may deal with

#### General Literature

Reading in General Literature is in the English language or in a foreign language in which the student has demonstrated proficiency.

#### 201, 202 WORLD MASTERPIECES

Works in English selected from a group of literary masterpieces of many countries, genres, and periods.

#### 301 LITERARY CRITICISM

The literature, vocabulary, and practice of literary analysis and evaluation.

#### 302 LITERARY MOVEMENTS

The study of literature illuminating and illuminated by its historical classification.

#### 321 IMAGINATIVE WRITING

The writing of fiction, drama, verse, persuasion, exposition.

#### 331, 332 GENERAL SEMINAR

The subjects may be authors, genres, movements, works. Readings will be in the English language or in a foreign language in which the student has demonstrated proficiency.

#### 401, 402 READINGS

301

Typical Subjects: Shakespeare, Sophocles, Dante, Balzac, Schiller, Lorca, Melville, Tagore, No plays, Persian lyrics, Chinese philosophers, the Koran, the Mahabharata.

#### 431, 432 SENIOR SEMINAR

## Music

Requirements for a Major: Music 101, 102, 201, 202, and six additional courses; applied music and participation in an ensemble.

## 101, 102 THEORY OF TONAL HARMONY

Analysis and composition in small homophonic forms. Instruction in harmony, notation, dictation, sight reading, ear training, and keyboard harmony.

## 201, 202 ADVANCED THEORY OF TONAL HARMONY

Analysis and composition in more complex homophonic forms. Prerequisite: Music 102.

#### THEORY OF MODAL COUNTERPOINT

Analysis and composition in the style of Palestrina. Prerequisite: Music 202.

#### 302 THEORY OF TONAL COUNTERPOINT

Analysis and composition in the style of Bach. Prerequisite: Music 202. May be taken prior to Music 301 with permission of the instructor.

#### 311, 312 SURVEY OF MUSIC

Music literature in its relation to general cultural history. Designed for students majoring in fields other than music.

#### 331, 332 GENERAL SEMINAR

#### 401 ORCHESTRATION AND CONDUCTING

Practical work in the writing of scores and in baton and rehearsal techniques. Prerequisite: Music 301, 302, or permission of the instructor.

#### 402 ADVANCED FORM, ANALYSIS AND COMPOSITION

Seminar in the study and making of larger homophonic and polyphonic forms. Prerequisite: Music 301, 302.

#### 431, 432 SENIOR SEMINAR

Studies in history of musical styles. Prerequisite: Music 301, 302.

## Applied Music

Individual instruction is offered in voice, organ, piano, wind, brass, and string instruments. Freshmen and sophomores receive credit of one hour for a semester of individually instructed applied music, upperclassmen two hours. A music major must earn twelve hours.

Freshmen and sophomores earn an hour for a year of ensemble participation, upperclassmen two. A music major must participate in an ensemble during each semester of residence and earn for graduation a minimum of six hours.

## Philosophy

Requirements for a Major: Philosophy 201, 202, 301, 302, 401, 402, 421 or 422, and one other course.

#### 212 ETHICS

Main types of ethical theory and their implications for contemporary problems of personal and social morality.

#### 201, 202 LOGIC

301

A study of the elements of inductive and deductive logical systems with an introduction to symbolic logic and the scientific method.

#### ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY

Study from primary sources of philosophy from pre-Socratic through late medieval.

302 MODERN PHILOSOPHY Study from primary sources of the development of modern philosophy from the Renaissance through the nineteenth century. 311h EPIST EMOLOGY A critical examination of the methods of inquiry. 312b MET APHYSICS A critical examination of selected metaphysical systems. GENERAL SEMINAR 331, 332 CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHICAL MOVEMENTS 401a A study of such major philosophical movements of the twentieth century as pragmatism, existentialism, process philosophy, philosophical analysis, with emphasis on their treatment of crucial modern problems. PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION 402b A critical inquiry into religious concepts and practices, especially Christianity. 421b SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY A study of major social and political systems, especially contemporary problems. 422a AEST HETICS A study of theories of beauty and of art forms. SENIOR SEMINAR 431, 432 Religion Requirements for a Major: (a) Religion 201, 202, 301, (b) Philosophy 201, 202, and two additional courses in Religion. 201 INTRODUCTION TO THE OLD TESTAMENT Development of the faith of Israel as seen in the religion and literature of the Old Testament. 202 INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW TESTAMENT Development of the Christian faith as seen in the religion and literature of the New Testament. Emphasis on the life and teachings of Jesus.

## 301, 302 ESSENTIALS OF CHRISTIAN THOUGHT

A study of Christian thought in the works of representative leaders. First semester: from Paul through the Middle Ages. Second semester: from the Reformation to the present.

	331, 332	GENERAL SEMINAR
	401	CHRISTIAN ETHICS
		A study of the Biblical foundations of Christian ethics and the implications of Christian commitment in contemporary personal and social life.
	402	WORLD'S LIVING RELIGIONS  A critical study of the major religions of the contemporary world.
	431, 432	SENIOR SEMINAR
		Speech
	201	ENGLISH PHONETICS  The sound system of speech, emphasis on the use of IPA alphabet; elementary vocal anatomy; fundamentals of the science of sound.
	202	THE SPEAKING VOICE Principles and practice of interpretation and communication of written materials; principles and practice of group discussion.
	301	PRINCIPLES OF THE THEATRE
The Division of History and the Social Sciences History		
		Requirements for a Major: History 311 and seven additional courses.
	201, 202	HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES  The development of American society in government, economic life, and culture.
	211, 212	HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND MODERN BRITAIN  The first semester treats the history of the English people to 1688.  The second semester traces the development of a modern industrial society and its imperial expansion.
	221a	ANCIENT HISTORY  The ancient world from prehistoric times to the decline of the Roman Empire.
	301a	MEDIEVAL HISTORY  The history of Western Europe from the decline of the Roman Empire through the thirteenth century.
	302a	RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION  The history of Western Europe from the fourteenth through the

sixteenth century.

#### 311 INTRODUCTION TO HISTORIOGRAPHY AND HISTORICAL METHOD

An introduction to the techniques of historical research and writing, the use of sources, and the examination of selected classics of historical interpretation.

#### 321b HISTORY OF MODERN RUSSIA

Russia from the accession of Peter the Great to the present, with emphasis on the period since the 1917 revolution.

#### 322b HISTORY OF MODERN LATIN AMERICA

Latin-American republics from their independence to the present.

#### 331, 332 GENERAL SEMINAR

401

301

#### 342a HISTORY OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

American foreign policy considered as part of the larger problem of American participation in world affairs.

## EUROPE FROM THE FRENCH REVOLUTION TO WORLD WAR I

The French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, political and social movements of the nineteenth century, and the background of World War I.

#### 411b, 412b AMERICAN SOCIAL HISTORY

Selected topics in American social history from the colonial period to the present.

## 431, 432 SENIOR SEMINAR

## Economics and Business Administration

Requirements for a Major: a) eight courses including Economics 201, 202, 301, 302; (b) Mathematics 211. Students wishing to emphasize Business rather than Economics will substitute Economics 311 and 312 for Economics 301, 302.

#### 201, 202 PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

An introductory course in the principles of economics and their application to modern economic life.

#### HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Development of economic thought from the Mercantilists to the modern period: Smith, Ricardo, Mill, Marx, Veblen, Keynes, Marshall, and other significant theorists.

#### 302 ECONOMIC THEORY

An advanced and intensive study and application of the principles of economics.

#### 311 PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING

Intended to provide a general knowledge of accounting practices. The theory and construction of financial statements. Laboratory training.

#### 312 INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS

Designed to give the student general knowledge of the various activities of a business, such as production and marketing.

#### 321a MONEY AND BANKING

The fundamental principles of money, credit, and banking in the United States.

#### 322a LABOR ECONOMICS

The development, structure, goals, and policies of labor organizations; major issues in labor-management relations; and public policy toward labor unions.

#### 331, 332 GENERAL SEMINAR

#### 351b COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

The significant similarities and differences in the development, processes, and policies of Capitalism, Fascism, Socialism, and Communism.

#### 352b INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

The basic principles and problems of international economics, particularly the international economic policy of the United States.

#### 401a GOVERNMENT FINANCE

402a

A study of the sources of public revenues, federal, state, and local; nature and purposes of public expenditures; and the creation and management of the public debt.

#### CORPORATE ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE

A study of the problems involved in the formation and financial management of corporate business enterprise.

#### 411b GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

A study of the role of the government in economic life; emphasis on the regulation of competition and monopoly and of public utilities.

#### 412 ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The growth of agriculture, industry, banking, trade, and labor organizations in the United States.

#### 431, 432 SENIOR SEMINAR

201

301

401

402

## Education

Students considering a teaching career in secondary schools should seek counsel on their course program early in their college training. In this way their course schedules can be planned to meet certification requirements.

#### HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

The development of the public-school system and contemporary issues and historical philosophies of education; the role of the school in a democratic society.

#### 202 EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

The application of psychological principles to the work of the school. Learning, motivation, forgetting, transfer of training, and personality adjustment.

#### PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION

Aims and organization.

## 302 MATERIALS AND METHODS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

A survey and critical analysis of the methods used in secondary education. Methods and materials used in the specific subject for which certification is requested.

## 311 CHILD PSYCHOLOGY (See Psychology)

## PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT (See Psychology)

#### 321 SECONDARY-SCHOOL CURRICULUM

The purpose, philosophy, structures, and procedure developed as a unified whole.

#### ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

Instruction in the fundamental principles of the organization of small libraries; procedures for acquisition, preparation, classification, and cataloguing.

#### REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A study of general reference books and reference materials in specific subjects appropriate to school and community use. Evaluation, selection, and uses.

412

#### READING METHOD

Instruction and practice in ways of improving reading ability, particularly of high-school students.

421, 422

#### STUDENT TEACHING

Observation and teaching activities in high schools in the vicinity of the college.

## Political Science

Requirements for a Major: Political Science 201, 202, 211, 301 or 302, 311 or 312, and four additional courses.

201

#### PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Introduction to political science, including scope and methods of the discipline; purposes and nature of the state; organization, forms, and function of government; competition for governmental power; politics among nations; and some of the great issues of politics and government.

202

#### AMERICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Theory and practice of modern democracy through analysis of the constitutional foundations, patterns of politics, and the structure and functioning of the American national government.

211

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Forces and forms of politics among nations. The modern state system, nationalism, internationalism, imperialism, foreign policies, war and cold war. Balance of power, morality, organization, and law as restraints on the power struggle. Problems of world stability and peaceful change today.

212

#### AMERICAN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Constitutional structures and principles, organizational forms, the politics of control, functions and problems. State and municipal governments and intergovernmental relations.

301a

#### COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEMS

A comparison of various governments, notably Great Britain and the Commonwealth nations, West Germany, France, and the United States.

302a

#### COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEMS

The Soviet Union and Far Eastern nations.

311b

#### WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

The great thinkers and important philosophical movements of the Western political heritage (Plato, Aristotle, Stoic and Roman legal theory, and Christian thought).

#### 312b

#### WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

From Machiavelli to the twentieth century, emphasizing modern democratic and totalitarian theories.

#### 331, 332

#### GENERAL SEMINAR

#### 401a

#### AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Formulation and execution of American foreign policy. Analysis of substantive issues in recent and contemporary policies.

#### 411b

#### INTRODUCTION TO THE LAW

Nature of law and its functions in society. The rule of law. Types of law and legal systems. Problems of legal philosophy. American constitutional law, with some experience in case method.

#### 412b

#### POLITICS AND POLICY FORMATION

Forces, institutions, and processes in the competition for power and policy, with special reference to the United States. Public opinion, propaganda, political behavior, interest groups, leadership, and particularly political parties and the legislative process.

#### 431, 432

#### SENIOR SEMINAR

## Physical Education

A two-year program of physical education is required of all students. Everyone is expected to demonstrate proficiency in swimming some time during the first semester of the first year. The two-year course includes one hour of lecture-discussion and two hours of demonstration-participation each week. The fourth semester completes the program. No student is excused from the program; when circumstances prevent participation in the regular program, an appropriate set of activities will be arranged for individual needs.

## 101, 102

#### PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The history and philosophy of physical education, personal hygiene, and the rules and skills of football (men), soccer (women), basketball, volleyball, track and field, gymnastics, swimming.

#### 201, 202

#### PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Primarily co-educational. Individual and dual sports which students can engage in throughout their lives: tennis, golf, bowling, badminton, archery, horseshoes, table tennis, boating, shuffleboard, water skiing. The objective is to develop in the student an attitude toward leisure and skill so that he can select, participate in, and enjoy the activity most appropriate to his needs and interests.

## Psychology

Requirements for a Major: (a) Psychology 201, 202, and six additional courses; (b) Mathematics 211. Psychology 201 is prerequisite to all other courses except 321 and 322.

#### 201 PRINCIPLES OF BEHAVIOR

Major concepts, methods, and problems involved in the study of human behavior.

#### PRINCIPLES OF INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR

Emphasis on the processes which contribute to personality.

#### 301a BEHAVIOR DISORDERS

202

Origins, classifications, care and treatment of the common behavioral disorders.

#### 302a SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

The influence of social variables on the behavior of the individual; social perception, language, attitudes, propaganda; social problems.

#### 311b CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Basic psychological principles in the study of the child from birth to puberty.

#### 312b PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT

The construction, administration, and interpretation of group and individual tests of intelligence, personality, interests, and achievement. Laboratory training.

#### 321 EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Scientific methodology, design and critical evaluation of classical and contemporary research, particularly the discriminal processes and perception. Individual research.

#### 322 EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Critical evaluation of research in motivation and learning; crucial experiments and controversial issues; individual research. Prerequisite: Mathematics 211.

#### 331, 332 GENERAL SEMINAR

#### 401a PERSONALITY THEORY

Theories of personality examined in the light of recent research.

#### 402a BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Psychological procedures in employment selection, training, efficiency, and human relations.

SYSTEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY 411b Integrative theories, including Structuralism, Functionalism, Behaviorism, Hormic Psychology, Gestalt Psychology, and Psychoanalysis. PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY 412 Physiological correlates of behavior. Special emphasis on the nervous system. 431, 432 SENIOR SEMINAR Sociology and Anthropology Requirements for a Major: (a) Sociology 201, 202, 401, and five additional courses; (b) Mathematics 211. SOCIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE 102 American practice and attitudes with respect to dating, courtship, and preparation for marriage. CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY 201 An understanding of culture developed in relation to preliterate societies and an introduction to physical anthropology and archeology. PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY 202 The study and application of major sociological concepts, social processes, institutions, structure, and group relations. THE FAMILY 301 Examination of the origins of family institutions and contemporary processes in the formation of the family, its functions, and organization. SOCIAL WORK 302 A survey of the fields and methods of social work. MINORITIES 311a Problems associated with identification of minority groups—racial, religious, ethnic. CRIMINOLOGY 312a The nature, causes, prevention of crime and the treatment of criminals. GENERAL SEMINAR 331, 332 SOCIAL THEORY 401 Systematic analysis of major contributions to the field of social thought since Comte. THE COMMUNITY 402 The folk society contrasted with contemporary rural and urban life. An introduction to human ecology and demography. SENIOR SEMINAR 431, 432

# The Division of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences Mathematics

	Requirements for a Major: Mathematics 202 (the calculus sequence) and eight additional courses.
101	FINITE MATHEMATICS  Logic, truth tables, sets and relations, number systems and counting, probability theory, vectors and matrices. Offered both semesters.
111	PRINCIPLES OF MATHEMATICS I  Logic, ordered fields, sets, Boolean algebra, algebraic and trigonometric functions. Required of students who have not had trigonometry.
112	PRINCIPLES OF MATHEMATICS II  Exponential and logarithmic functions, analytic geometry, and calculus. Prerequisite: Mathematics 101 or 111.
200	CALCULUS WITH ANALYTIC GEOMETRY I  Plane analytic geometry integrated with calculus of polynomials.  Prerequisite: Mathematics 101 or 111.
201	CALCULUS WITH ANALYTIC GEOMETRY II  Differentiation of transcendental functions, formal integration, applications. Prerequisite: Mathematics 200.
202	CALCULUS WITH ANALYTIC GEOMETRY III  Infinite series, solid analytic geometry, calculus of functions of several variables. Prerequisite: Mathematics 201.
211	INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS  Discrete and continuous distribution functions, sampling distributions, statistical inference, regression and correlation. Laboratory training. Prerequisite: Mathematics 112 or 200.
301	ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS Prerequisite: Mathematics 202.
302	PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS Prerequisite: Mathematics 301.
311a	MODERN ALGEBRA 1 Topics from groups, rings, fields, vector spaces, matrices. Pre- requisite: Mathematics 202 or consent.
3124	MODERN ALGERRA II

Continuation of Mathematics 311. Prerequisite: Mathematics 311.

#### 331, 332 GENERAL SEMINAR

401b ADVANCED CALCULUS I

Topics from advanced calculus and functions of a real variable. Prerequisite: Mathematics 202.

#### 402b ADVANCED CALCULUS II

Continuation of Mathematics 401. Prerequisite: Mathematics 401.

#### 431, 432 SENIOR SEMINAR

## Biology

Requirements for a Major: (a) Biology 101, 102, and eight additional courses in Biology, depending upon the interest of the student; (b) Chemistry 301, 302, and (c) Physics 201, 202.

#### 101, 102 GENERAL BIOLOGY

201

202

301

Provides an understanding of and appreciation for biological mechanisms and principles through critical analysis of life processes and synthesis of basic facts and concepts. The nature of living matter, the cell and protoplasm, metabolism, reproduction, development, inheritance, the organism and its environment, and evolution. Lecture-discussion 3 hours; laboratory 3 hours.

#### COMPARATIVE VERTEBRATE ANATOMY

A comparative study of the structure and evolutionary development of the organs and systems of selected representatives of the phylum Chordata. Morphological features in relation to classification, mode of life, and adaptation to the environment. Laboratory work on selected animals. Lecture 2 hours; laboratory 6 hours by arrangement. Prerequisite: Biology 101, 102.

#### VERTEBRATE EMBRYOLOGY

The study of the development of the vertebrate body from single-celled egg to hatching or birth. The formation of organ-systems and the experimental approach to animal development. Lecture-discussion 3 hours; laboratory 3 hours. Prerequisite: Biology 201. (Not offered 1961-62.)

## 211, 212 THE PLANT KINGDOM

A survey of the plant kingdom with emphasis on structure, reproduction, and evolution of representative types of all major groups of plants. Laboratory includes field collections and detailed study of selected specimens. Lecture-discussion 3 hours; laboratory 3 hours. Prerequisite: Biology 101, 102. (Not offered 1961-1962.)

#### ORGANIC EVOLUTION

Current theories of the origin of life, the phylogenetic relationships of living organisms, Darwinian and neo-Darwinian concepts of evolutionary mechanisms. Genetics and isolation, and the relationship of human culture, and the impact of Darwinism. Discussion 3 hours. Prerequisite: Biology 101, 102. (Substitute for Biology 202 in 1961-1962.)

302 FIELD BOTANY

A study of the distribution and identification of plants in the St. Petersburg area, especially the taxonomy, biogeography, and evolution of flowering plants. Laboratory and field trips. Lecture-discussion 2 hours; laboratory 3 hours. Prerequisite: Biology 101, 102.

311 GENETICS

Fundamental principles and mechanisms of inheritance. Lecturediscussion 2 hours; laboratory 3 hours. Prerequiste: Biology 101, 102, and Mathematics 101, or consent of instructor.

312 ECOLOGY

Physical, chemical, and biological interrelationships in a natural community. Environmental factors, populations, the community concept, traffic in energy and biogeochemical cycles, and social organizations of animal groups. Field work essentially aquatic, in nearby freshwater lakes and Gulf bays. Lecture-discussion 3 hours; laboratory 3 hours. Prerequisite: Biology 101, 102.

331, 332 GENERAL SEMINAR

401 PHYSIOLOGY

The functional relationships of the animal body. Cellular metabolism and the physics and chemistry of organic substances. Lecture-discussion 3 hours; laboratory 3 hours. Prerequisite: Biology 101, 102, Chemistry 101, 102, and Physics 201, 202.

402b HISTOLOGY AND MICROTECHNIQUES

The microscopic nature of cells and tissues of organisms particularly plant structures. Critical study of prepared slides, staining technique, slide preparation, and advanced use of the microscope. Lecture-discussion 3 hours; laboratory 3 hours. Prerequisite: Biology 101, 102.

431, 432 SENIOR SEMINAR

## Chemistry

Requirements for a Major: (a) Chemistry 101, 102, 201, 202, 301, 302, 401, 402, and four additional chemistry courses; (b) Physics 201, 202; (c) Mathematics 202. German is recommended to fulfill the language requirement and Physics 301 and Mathematics 301 as elective.

#### 101, 102 MODERN GENERAL CHEMISTRY

The basic principles of chemistry and recent developments. Structures of chemical species, particularly the relationships of these structures to the physical and chemical properties of substances; the descriptive chemistry of familiar elements and inorganic compounds and an introduction to ionic separations and the detection of selected ions. Lecture 3 hours; laboratory 3 hours.

#### 201, 202 ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

Chemical equilibria, methods of detection, identification, and separation of ions, complex formation, stoichiometry, volumetric and gravimetric techniques, statistical treatment of errors, selected instrumental procedures. Lecture 2 hours; laboratory 6 hours. Prerequisite: Chemistry 101, 102.

#### 301, 302 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

311a

312a

Aliphatic and aromatic carbon compounds with emphasis on methods of synthesis, reaction mechanisms, and structural theory. Laboratory experiments selected to develop skill in fundamental laboratory techniques and to illustrate the more important synthetic methods of preparation. Lecture 3 hours; laboratory 3 hours. Prerequisite: Chemistry 101, 102.

#### SPECIAL TOPICS IN INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Lectures and seminars on the periodic classification of the elements and the correlation of structures and properties of chemical species. Atomic and molecular structure, chemical bonding, modern acid-base theory, inorganic nomenclature, co-ordination complexes, metal carbonyls, etc. Laboratory work in inorganic syntheses. Lecture 2 hours; laboratory 3 hours. Prerequisite: Chemistry 101, 102.

#### SPECIAL TOPICS IN ADVANCED ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

An introduction to such instrumental methods of analysis as electrometric pH measurement, conductometric and electrometric titration, polarography, colorimetry, and spectrophotometry in theory and laboratory applications. Lecture 1 hour; laboratory 6 hours. Prerequisite: Chemistry 201, 202.

#### 331, 332 GENERAL SEMINAR

#### 401, 402 PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

The principles of theoretical chemistry. Emphasis on the solution of numerical exercises. Studies of the three states of matter, elementary thermodynamics, colloids, solutions, homogeneous and heterogeneous equilibria, reaction kinetics, atomic structure, and electrochemistry, use of physio-chemical apparatus to illustrate theoretical concepts. Lecture 3 hours; laboratory 3 hours. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

#### 411b SPECIAL TOPICS IN QUALITATIVE ORGANIC ANALYSIS

The identification and characterization of organic compounds, typical reactions used in the synthesis and proof of structure of organic compounds, and the qualitative detection of various functional groups. Lecture 1 hour; laboratory 6 hours. Prerequisite: Chemistry 301, 302.

#### 412b SPECIAL TOPICS IN ADVANCED ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Lectures or seminars concerned with such topics as resonance theory, reaction-mechanisms, molecular rearrangements, free radicals, stereoisomerism, etc. The use of the chemical library, research techniques, and organic syntheses. Lecture 2 hours; laboratory 3 hours. Prerequisite: Chemistry 301, 302.

#### SPECIAL TOPICS IN ADVANCED PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Lectures or seminars concerned with such topics as thermodynamics, solutions and phase equilibria, nuclear chemistry, particles and waves, the structure of matter, chemical statistics, chemical kinetics, surface chemistry, photochemistry. The use of the chemical library and various physio-chemical research techniques. Lecture 2 hours; laboratory 3 hours. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

#### 431, 432 SENIOR SEMINAR

422

301

## **Physics**

Requirements for a Major: (a) Physics 201, 202, 311, 312, 321, 322, 401, 402, 421, 422, 431, 432; (b) Mathematics 200, 201, 202, 301, 302.

## 101, 102 INTRODUCTION TO PHYSICAL SCIENCE

A study of the discovery and growth of basic physical theories from Galileo to the present. The meaning of science and scientific method. Lecture 3 hours; laboratory 3 hours.

## 201, 202 ELEMENTARY PHYSICS

The concepts and theories of physics on an elementary level, including topics of mechanics, wave motion, sound, heat, optics, electricity and magnetism, and modern physics. Lecture 3 hours; laboratory 3 hours. Prerequisite: Mathematics 200.

#### ELEMENTARY MODERN PHYSICS

Basic topics of atomic and nuclear physics, generally from a descriptive point of view. Lecture 3 hours; laboratory 3 hours. Prerequisite: Physics 201, 202.

#### 311 CLASSICAL THEORETICAL MECHANICS

The dynamics of particles, systems of particles and rigid bodies. Vector methods. Lecture 3 hours. Prerequisite: Physics 201, 202.

#### 312 ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

Principles of magnetism, static and dynamic electricity. Vector methods. Lecture 3 hours. Prerequisite: Physics 202, 202.

#### 321, 322 ADVANCED LABORATORY AND TECHNIQUES

A series of intermediate-level experiments drawn from classical physics chosen by each student with the consent of the instructor. Instruction in such laboratory techniques as machine work, glass blowing, and electronics. Laboratory 6 hours.

#### 331, 332 JUNIOR SEMINAR

#### 341a ASTRONOMY

Descriptive astronomy of the solar system, the galaxy, and the universe, Lecture 3 hours.

#### 342a ELECTRONICS

Theory and application of electronic devices. Lecture 3 hours. Prerequisite: Physics 201, 202. Lecture 3 hours; laboratory 3 hours.

#### 401, 402 MODERN PHYSICAL THEORIES

Atomic and nuclear processes and theories. Lecture 3 hours. Pre-requisite: Physics 311, 312.

#### 411b THERMODYNAMICS

Generalization of the ideas of work, heat, energy. Mathematics of thermodynamics. Lecture 3 hours. Prerequisite: Physics 201, 202.

#### 412b OPTICS

Geometrical optics and lens aberrations, interference diffraction, and polarization. Lecture 3 hours. Prerequisite: Physics 201, 202.

#### 421, 422 ADVANCED LABORATORY

A series of more advanced experiments drawn from atomic and nuclear physics chosen by each student with the consent of the instructor. Laboratory 6 hours. Prerequisite: Physics 321, 322.

#### 431, 432 SENIOR SEMINAR

## College Calendar of Events 1962-1963

August 31- Orientation Period. Incoming freshmen should arrive on

September 3 campus before noon, Friday, August 31.

September 4 First day of classes

September 24 Groundbreaking Ceremony

October 18 Meeting of the Board of Trustees

November 21 Thanksgiving Recess commences

November 26 Thanksgiving Recess ends

December 19 First Semester ends, and Christmas Recess commences

January 2 Winter Term commences

January 17 Meeting of the Board of Trustees

February 2 Winter Term ends

February 4 Second Semester commences

April 9 Spring Recess begins

April 18 Meeting of Board of Trustees

April 18 Spring Recess ends

May 31 Second Semester ends



